I. PHOTON TRANSFER CURVE

The photon transfer curve obtained for this CCD with the default operating voltages is presented in Fig. 1 and Fig. 3. The same data is used for a linearity test, and the results are presented in Fig. 2 and Fig. 4.

II. H CLOCK SCAN

The following measurements were performed with a flat illumination and 20 sec exposure. With about 10000e in the center of the device.

A. H+

The transition between the serial overscan and the exposed area is presented in Fig. 7 for the RH amplifier. The CTI as a function of H+ is shown in Fig. 8.

The transition between the overscan and the exposed area is presented in Fig. 9 for the LH amplifier. The CTI as a function of H+ is shown in Fig. 10.

B. H-

The transition between the overscan and the exposed area is presented in Fig. 9 for the LH amplifier. The CTI as a function of H- is shown in Fig. 10.

III. V CLOCK SCAN

The following measurements were performed with a flat illumination and 20 sec exposure. With about 10000e in the center of the device.

A. V+

The transition between the parallel overscan and the exposed area is presented in Fig. 15 for the LH amplifier. The CTI as a function of V+ is shown in Fig. 16.

B. V-

The transition between the parallel overscan and the exposed area is presented in Fig. 17 for the LH amplifier. The CTI as a function of V- is shown in Fig. 18.

IV. OG TRANSFER

In order to see change injection into the CCD, and be able to determine the Vth for the device. The Output Gate (OG) voltage was varied for different values of the Vref. The results are shown in Fig. 19 and 20.

V. DEFFECTS

The deffective columns are found by looking at a flat exposure and determining those columns that are more than 5 sigma away from the local average. The results are shown in Fig. 23.

Figures

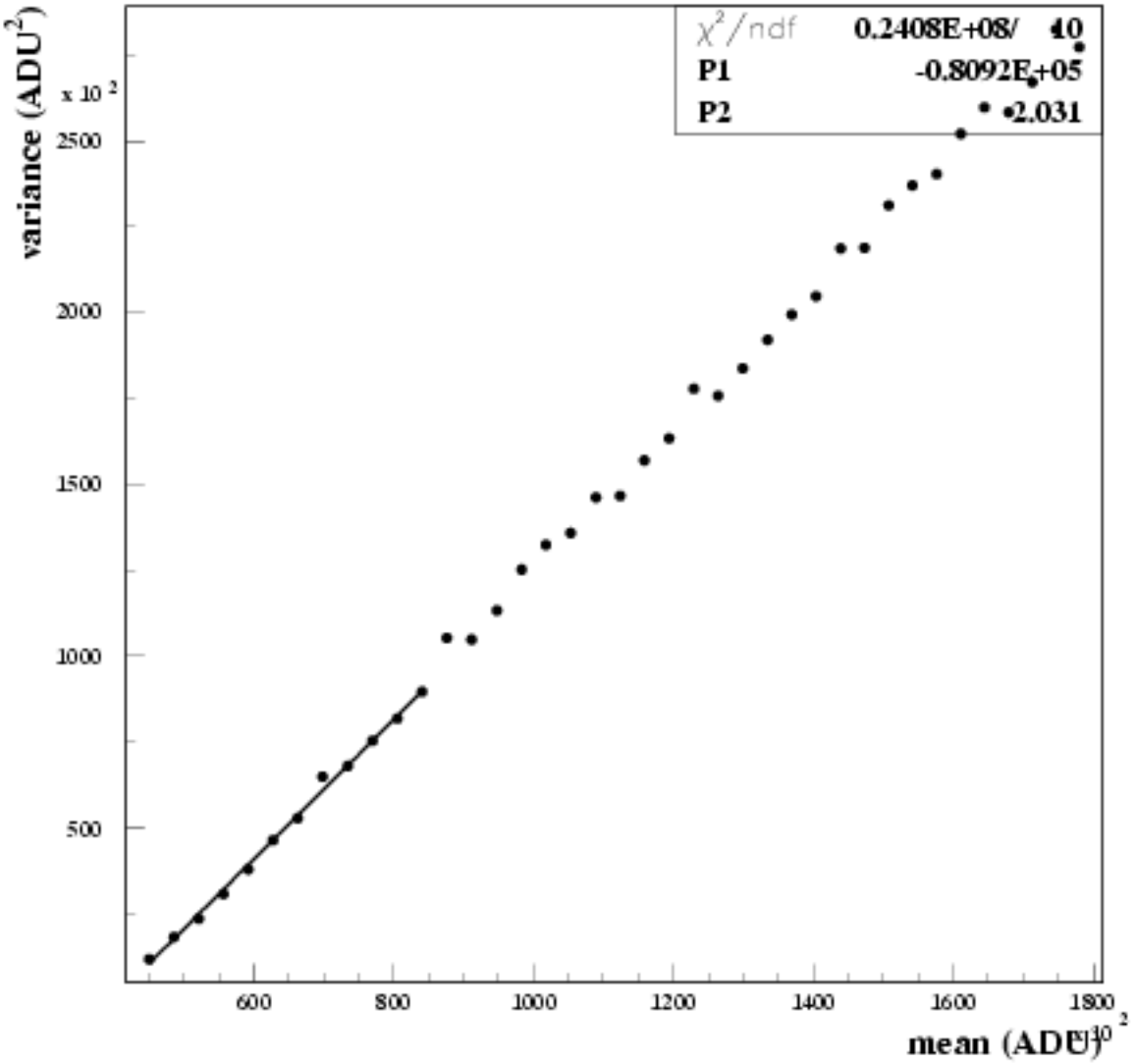

Figure 1: Photon transfer curve for the RH amplifier. The line corresponds to a linear fit to the data, the paremeters for the linear fit are shown in the plot.

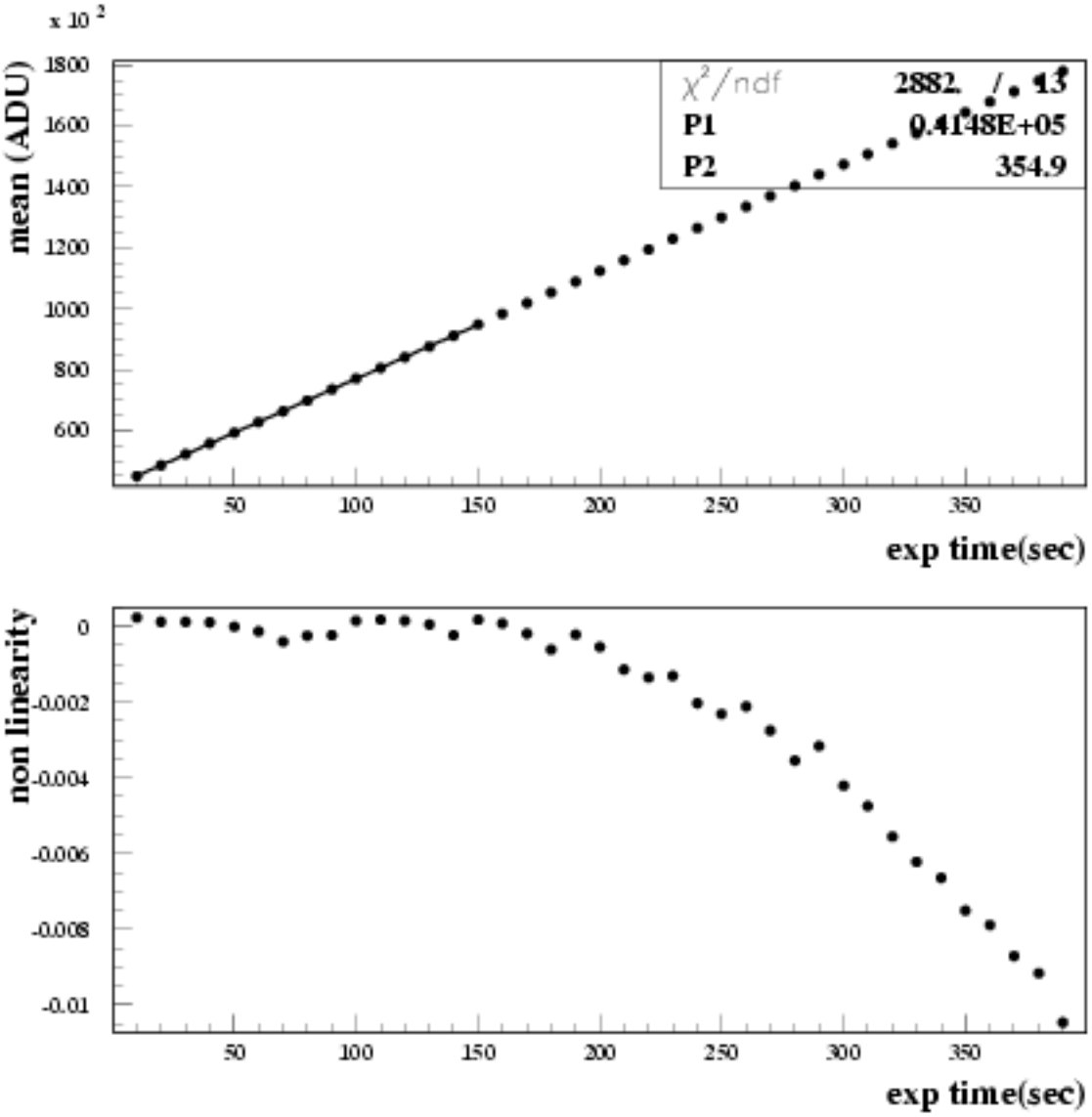

Figure 2: Top: Mean ADU as a function of exposure time. The line corresponds to a linear fit, and the parameters are included in the plot. Bottom: The fractional difference between the linear fit and the data in the top pannel.(RH amplifier)

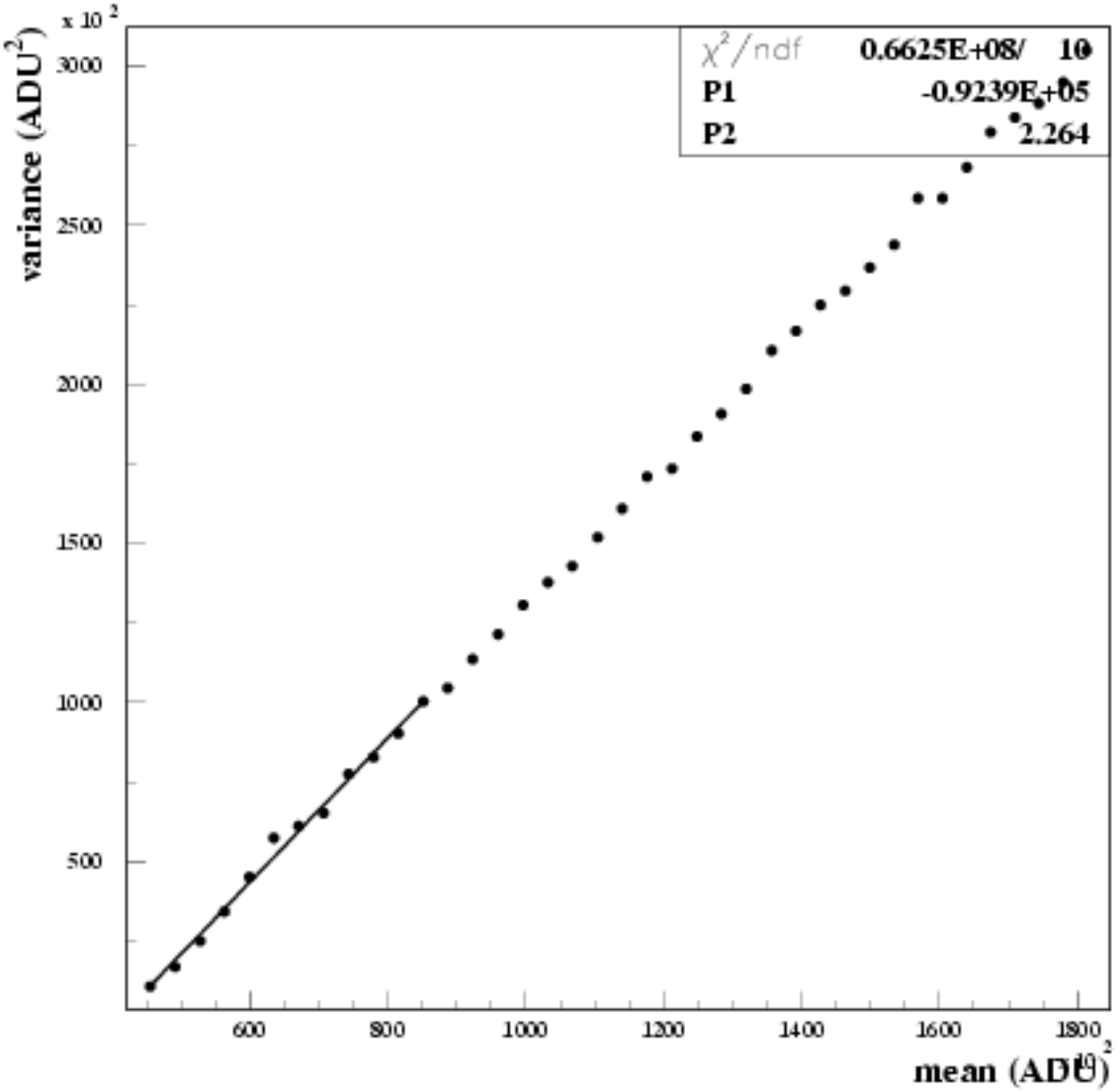

Figure 3: Photon transfer curve for the LH amplifier. The line corresponds to a linear fit to the data, the paremeters for the linear fit are shown in the plot.

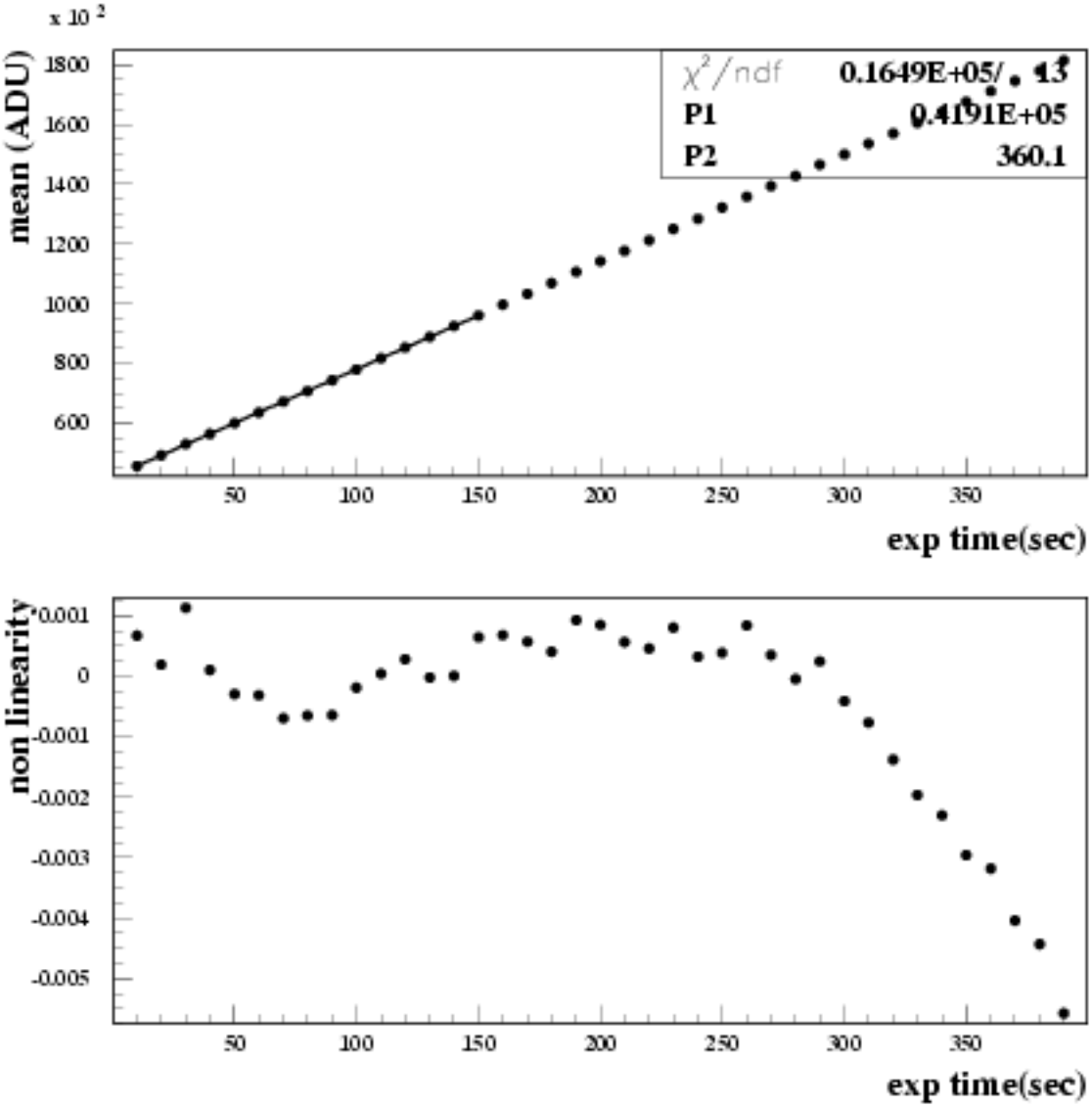

Figure 4: Top: Mean ADU as a function of exposure time. The line corresponds to a linear fit, and the parameters are included in the plot. Bottom: The fractional difference between the linear fit and the data in the top pannel.(LH amplifier)

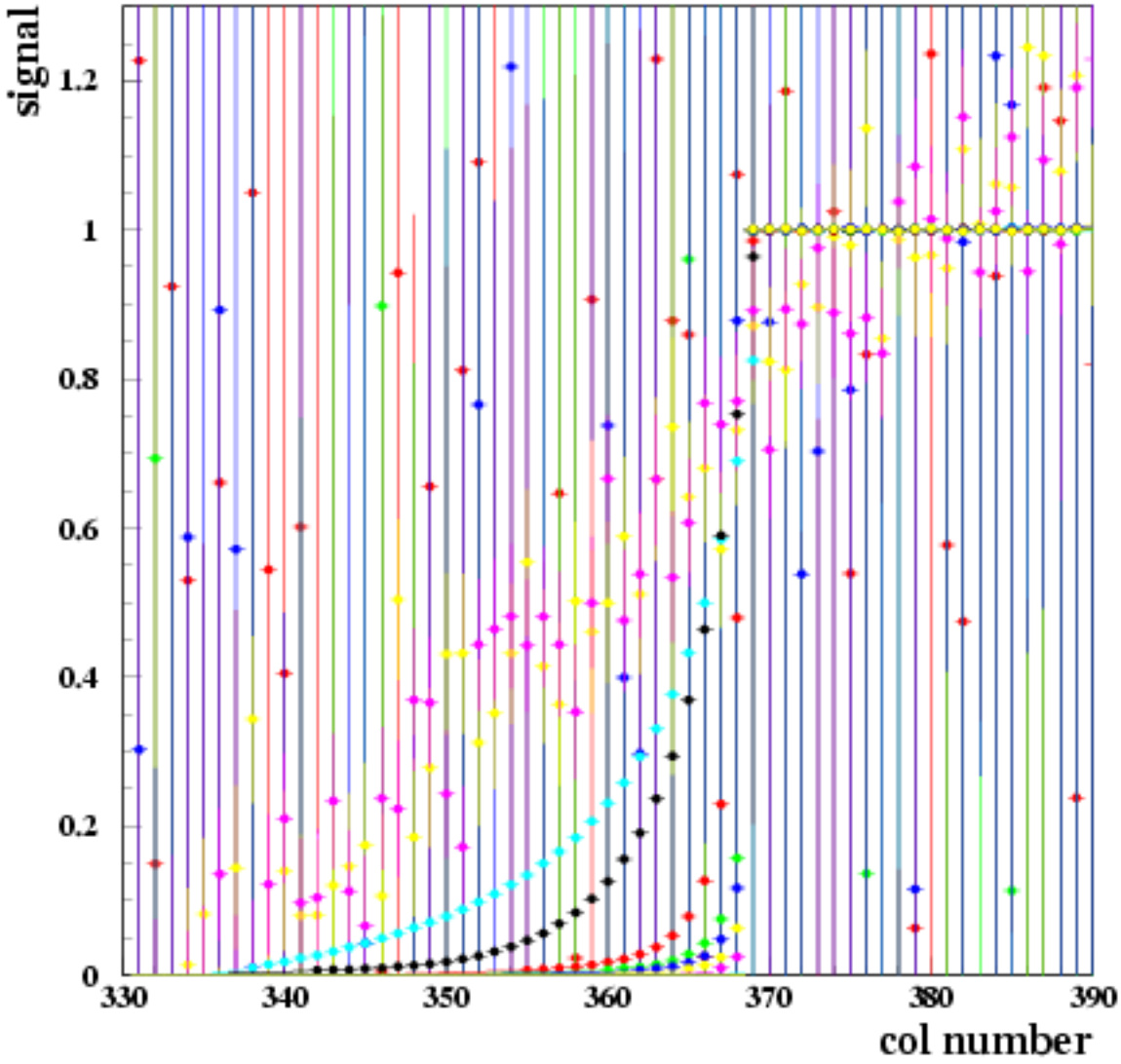

Figure 5: Transition from the overscan region (left) to the exposed area (right) for the RH amplifier of the CCD.

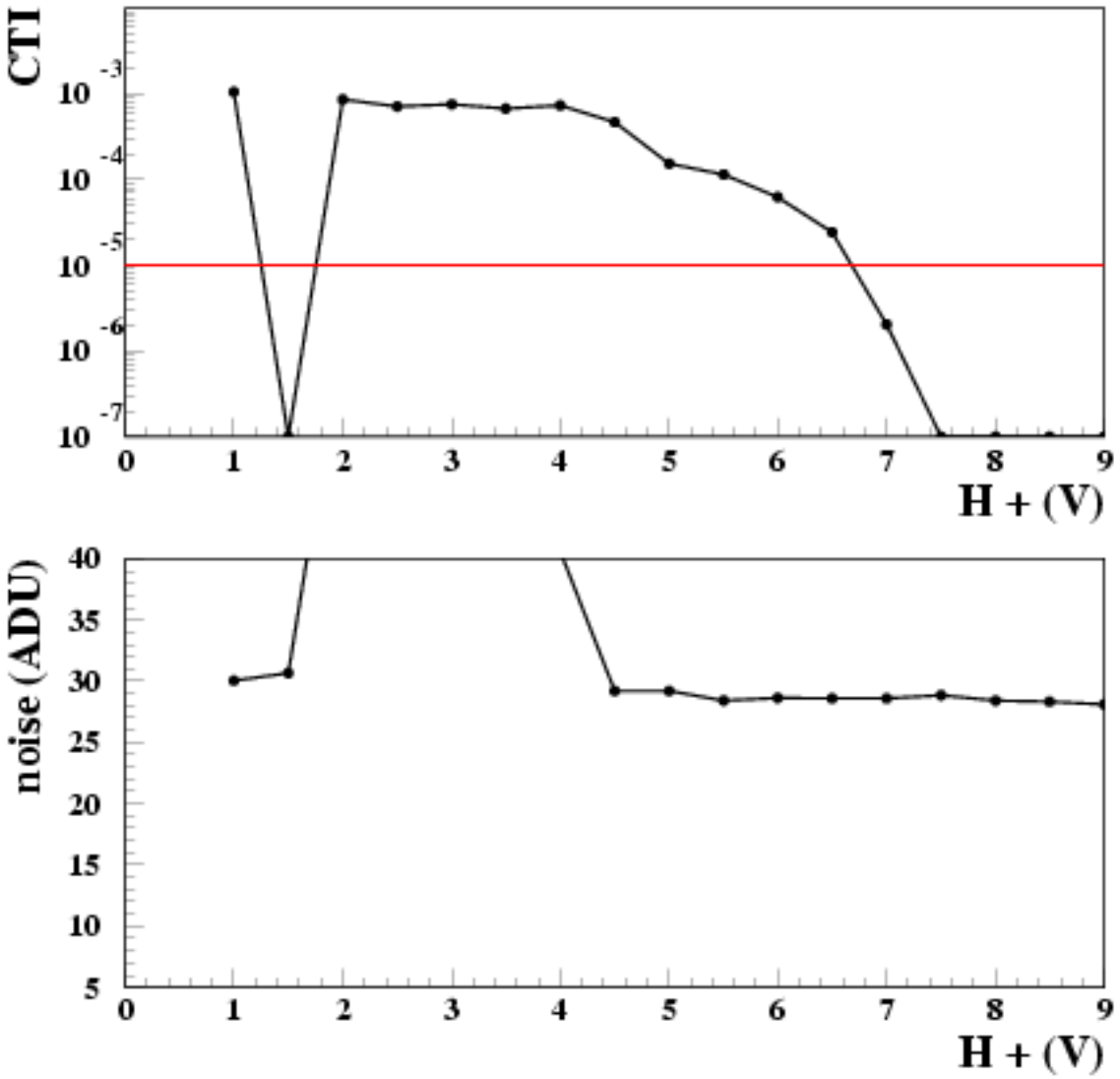

Figure 6: Top: Horizontal Charge Transfer Inefficiency as a function of H+ voltage. Bottom: Noise (RMS in the overscan region) as a function of the H+ voltage. (Both for the RH amplifier)

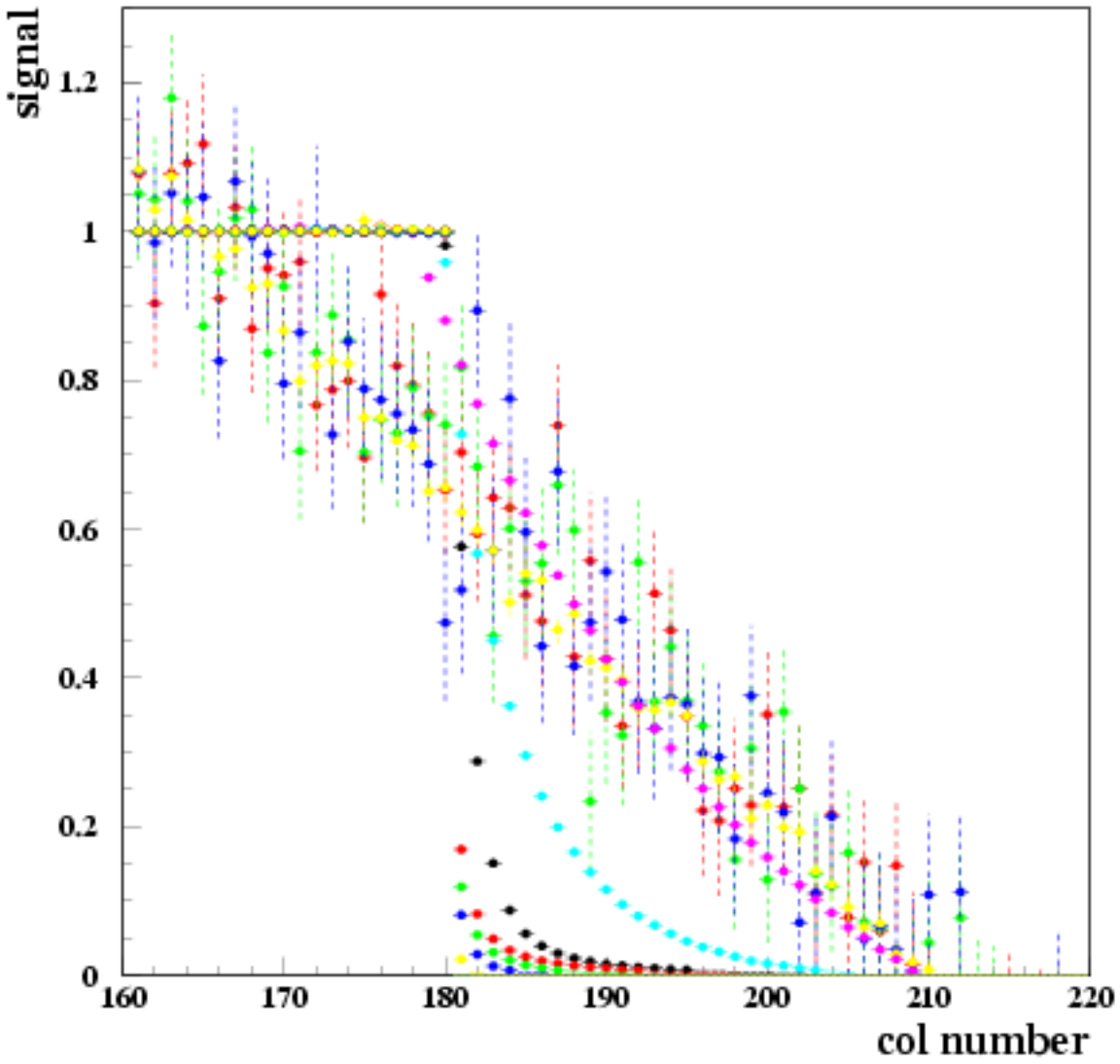

Figure 7: Transition from the overscan region (right) to the exposed area (left) for the LH amplifier of the CCD.

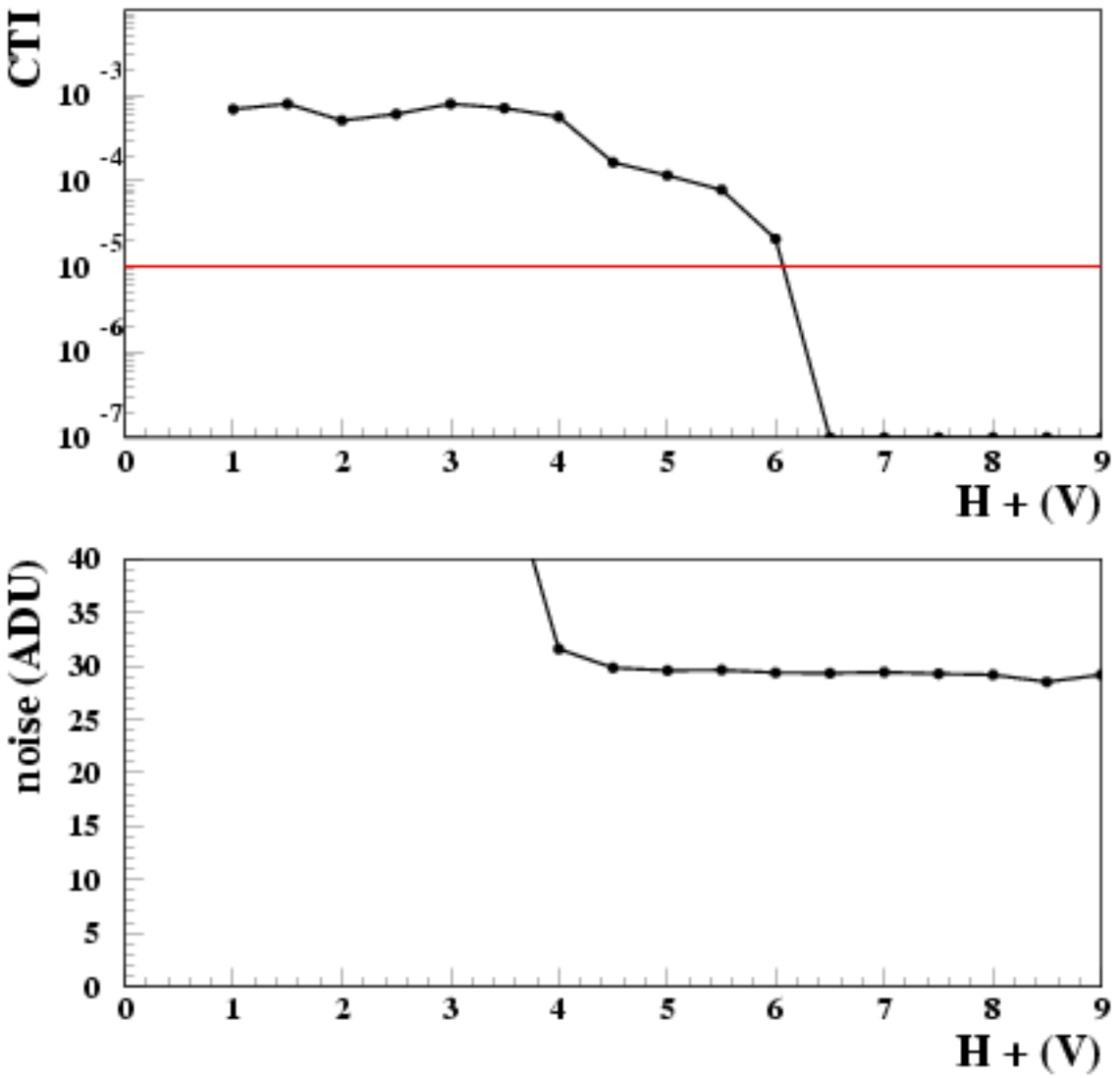

Figure 8: Top: Horizontal Charge Transfer Inefficiency as a function of H+ voltage. Bottom: Noise (RMS in the overscan region) as a function of the H+ voltage. (Both for the LH amplifier)

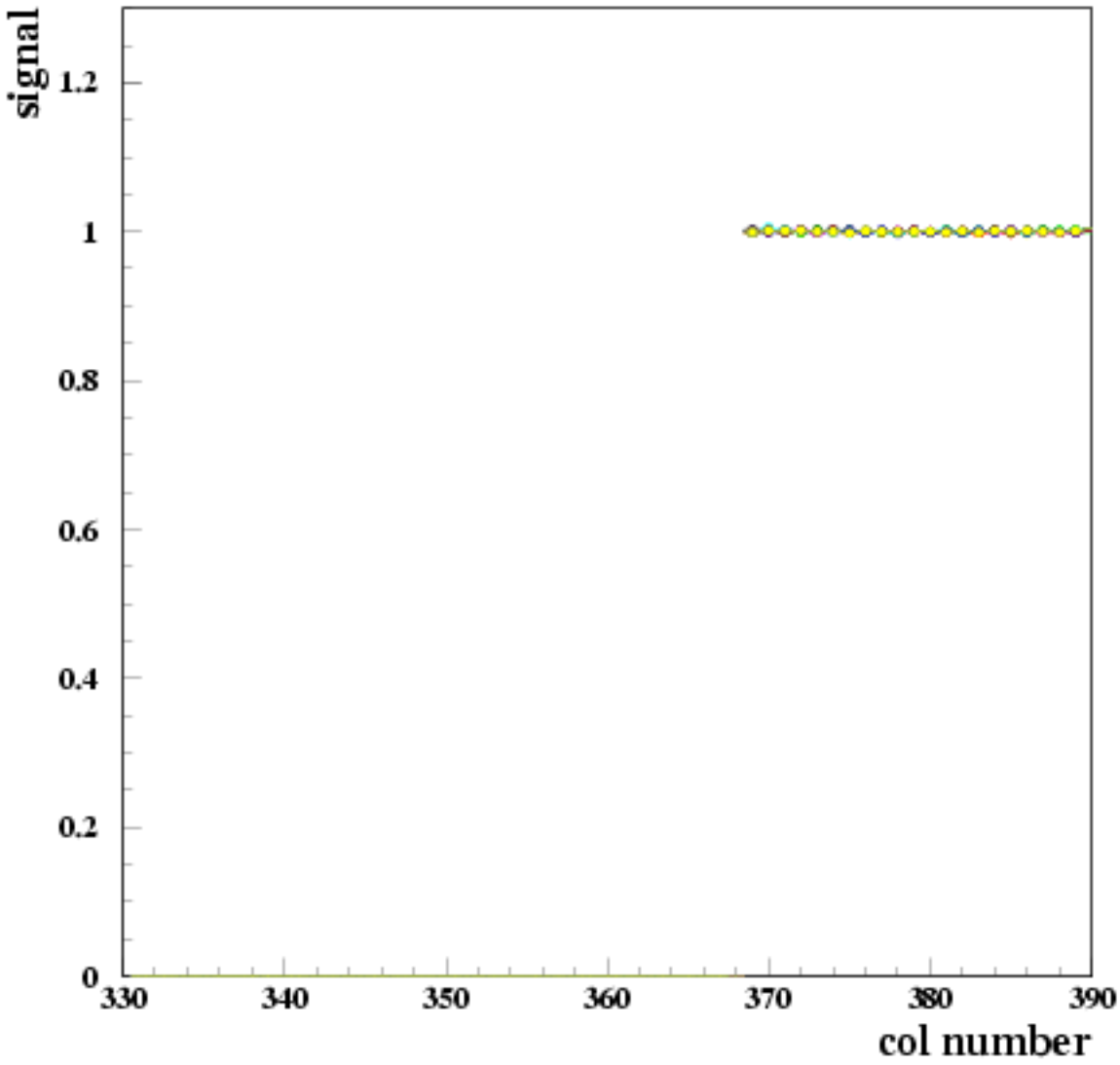

Figure 9: Transition from the overscan region (left) to the exposed area (right) for the RH amplifier of the CCD.

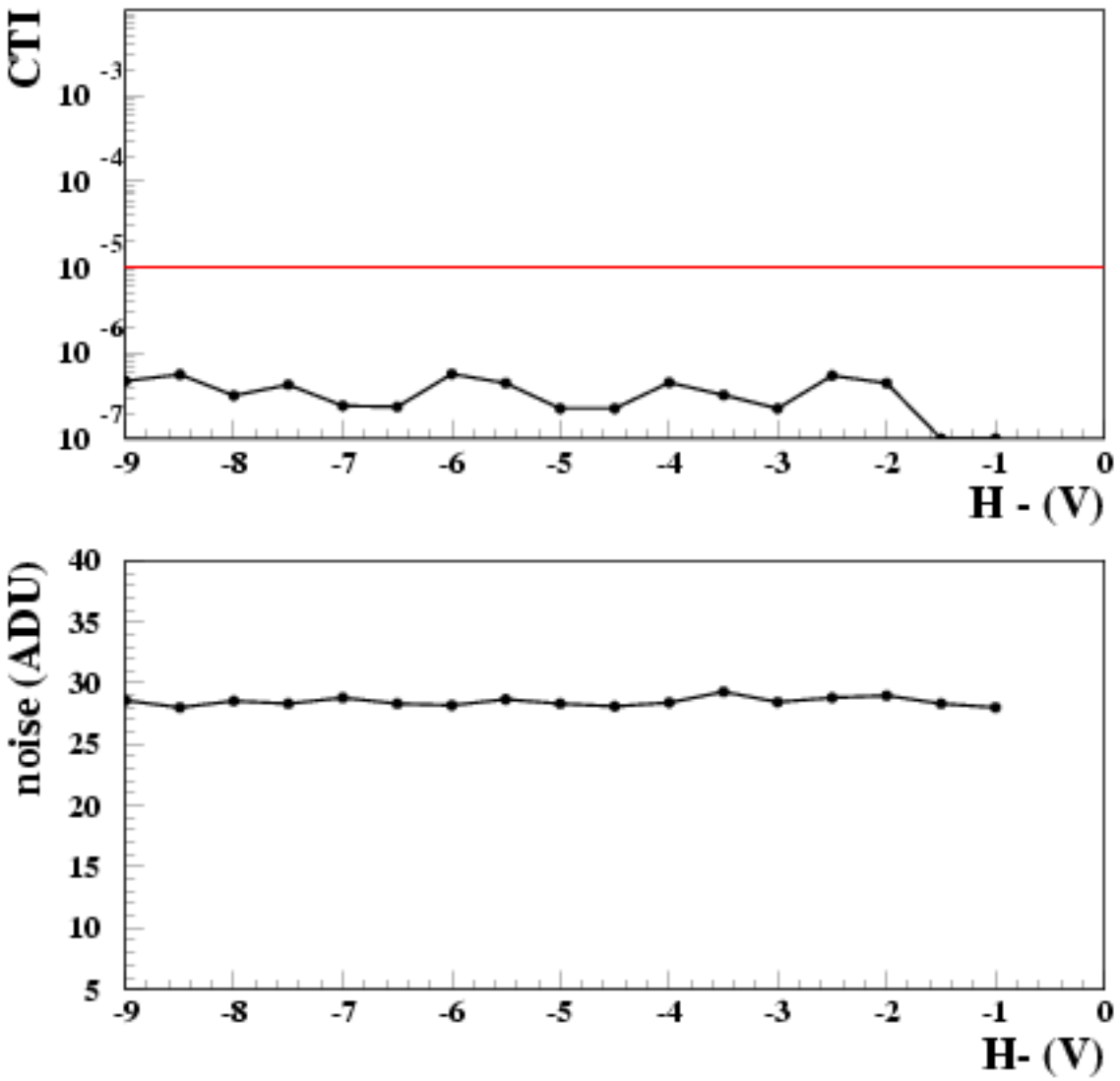

Figure 10: Top: Horizontal Charge Transfer Inefficiency as a function of H- voltage. Bottom: Noise (RMS in the overscan region) as a function of the H- voltage. (Both for the RH amplifier)

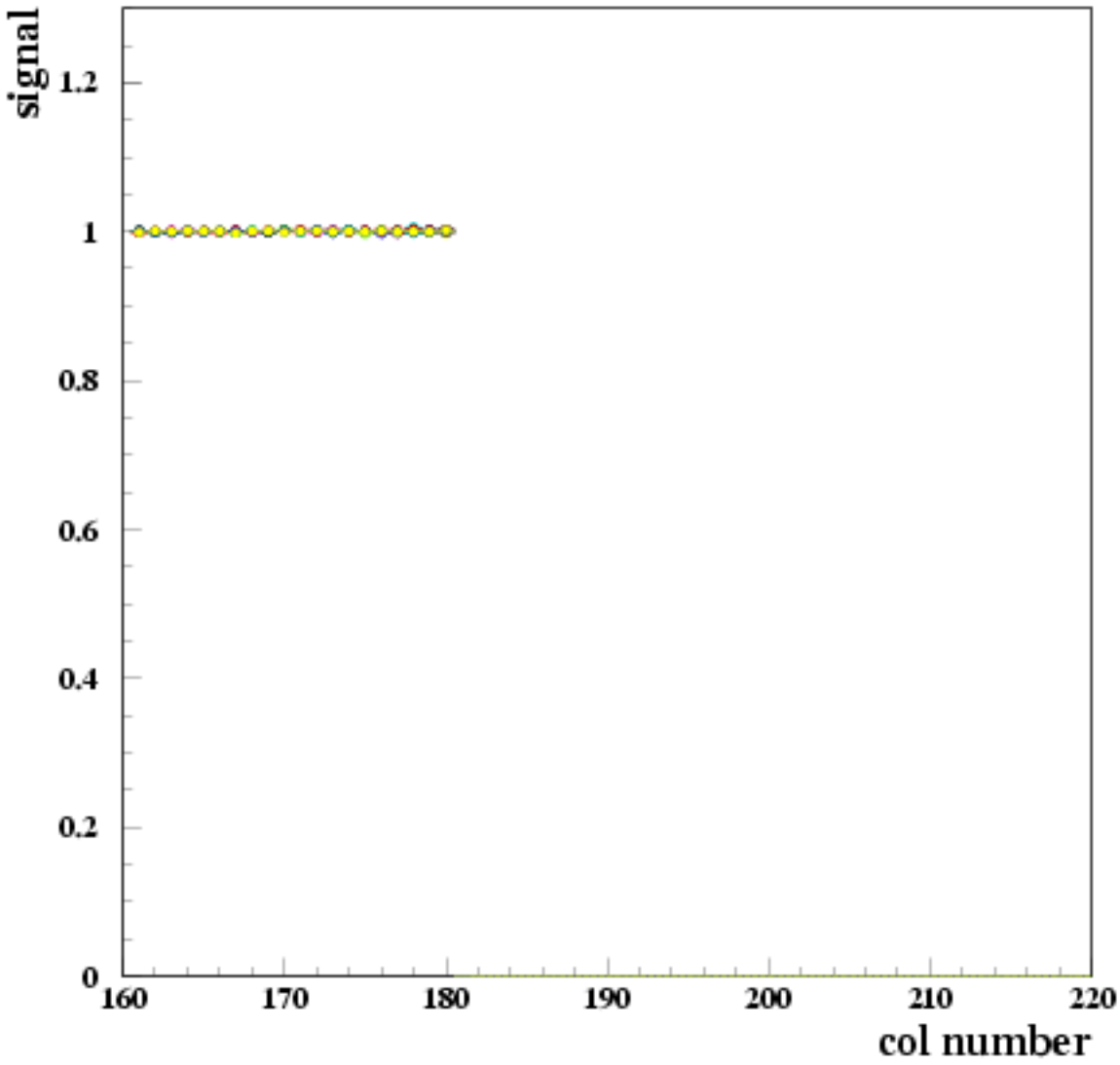

Figure 11: Transition from the overscan region (right) to the exposed area (left) for the LH amplifier of the CCD.

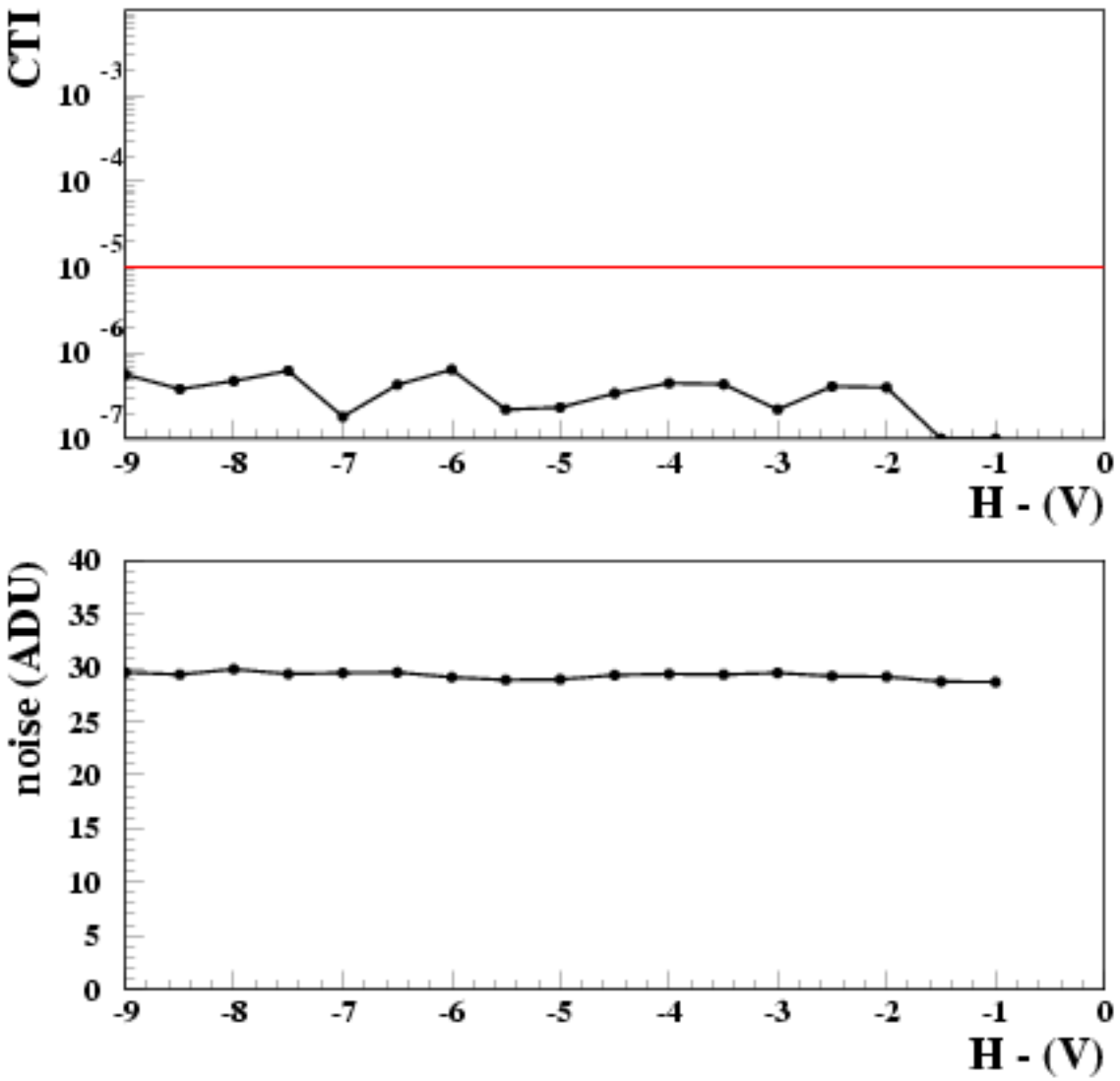

Figure 12: Top: Horizontal Charge Transfer Inefficiency as a function of H- voltage. Bottom: Noise (RMS in the overscan region) as a function of the H- voltage. (Both for the LH amplifier)

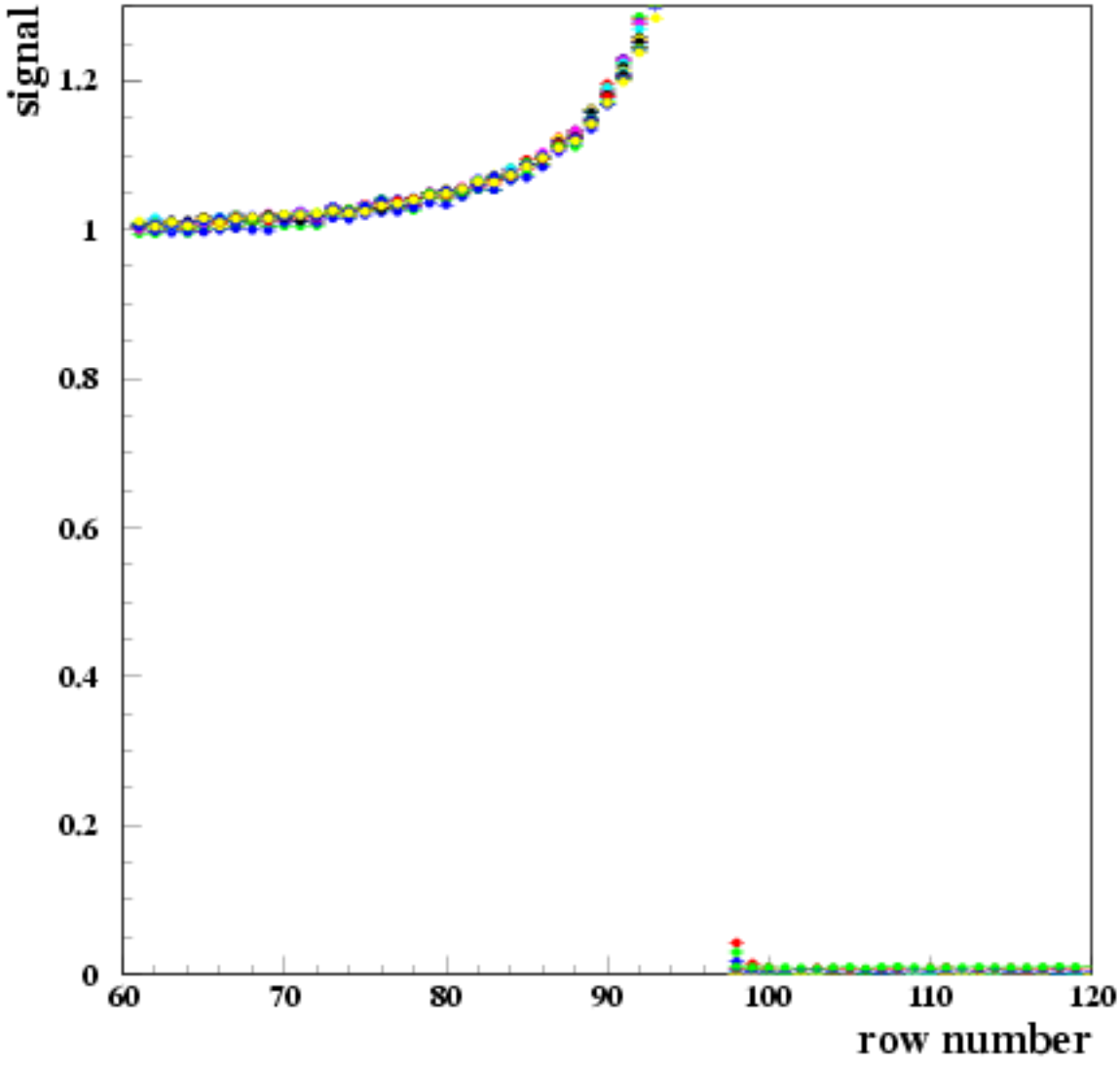

Figure 13: Transition between the parallel overscan in the right to the exposed area in the left. The different colors correspond to different values of V+.

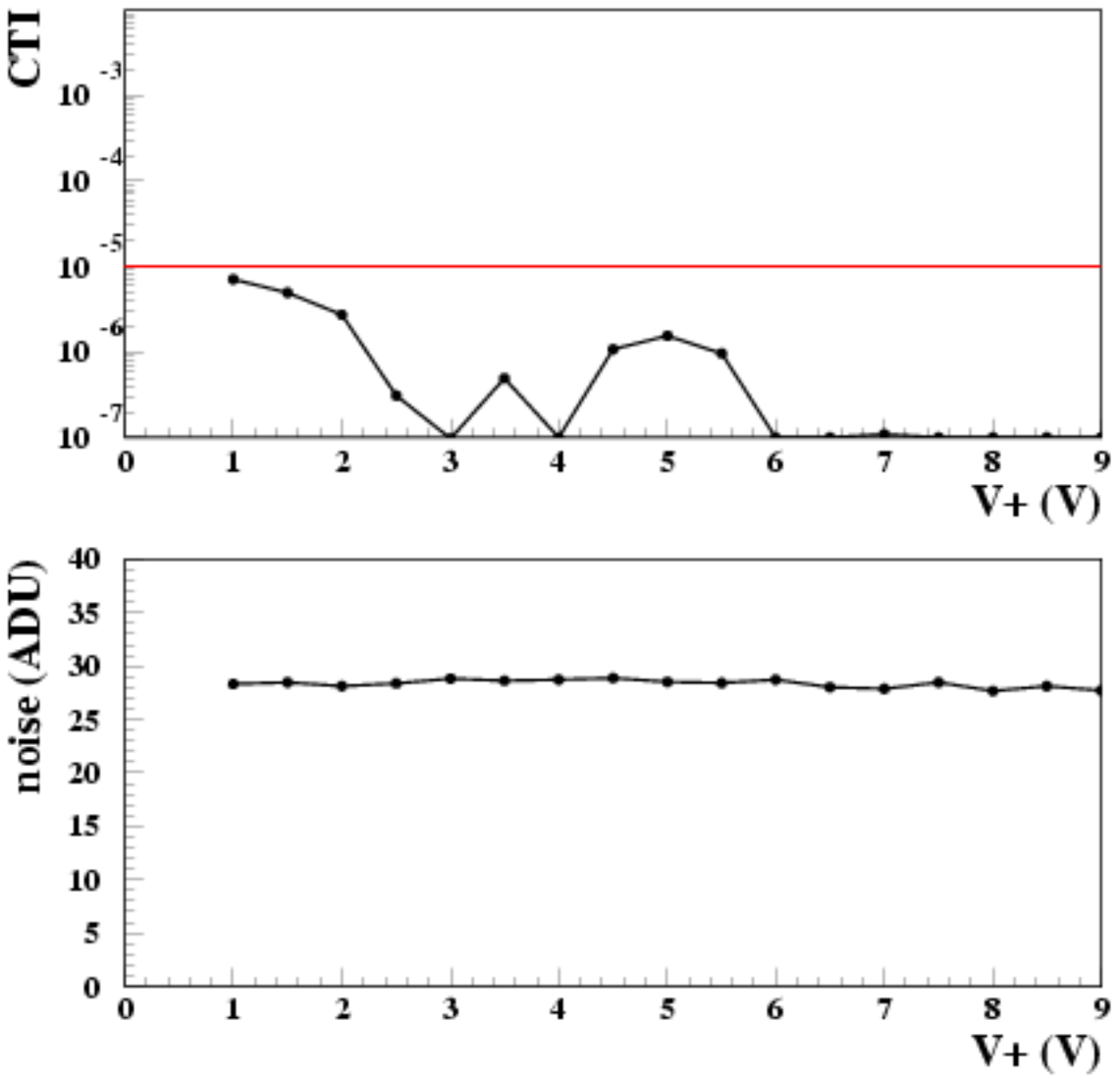

Figure 14: Top: Vertical CTI as a function of V+. Bottom: Measured noise as a function of V+.

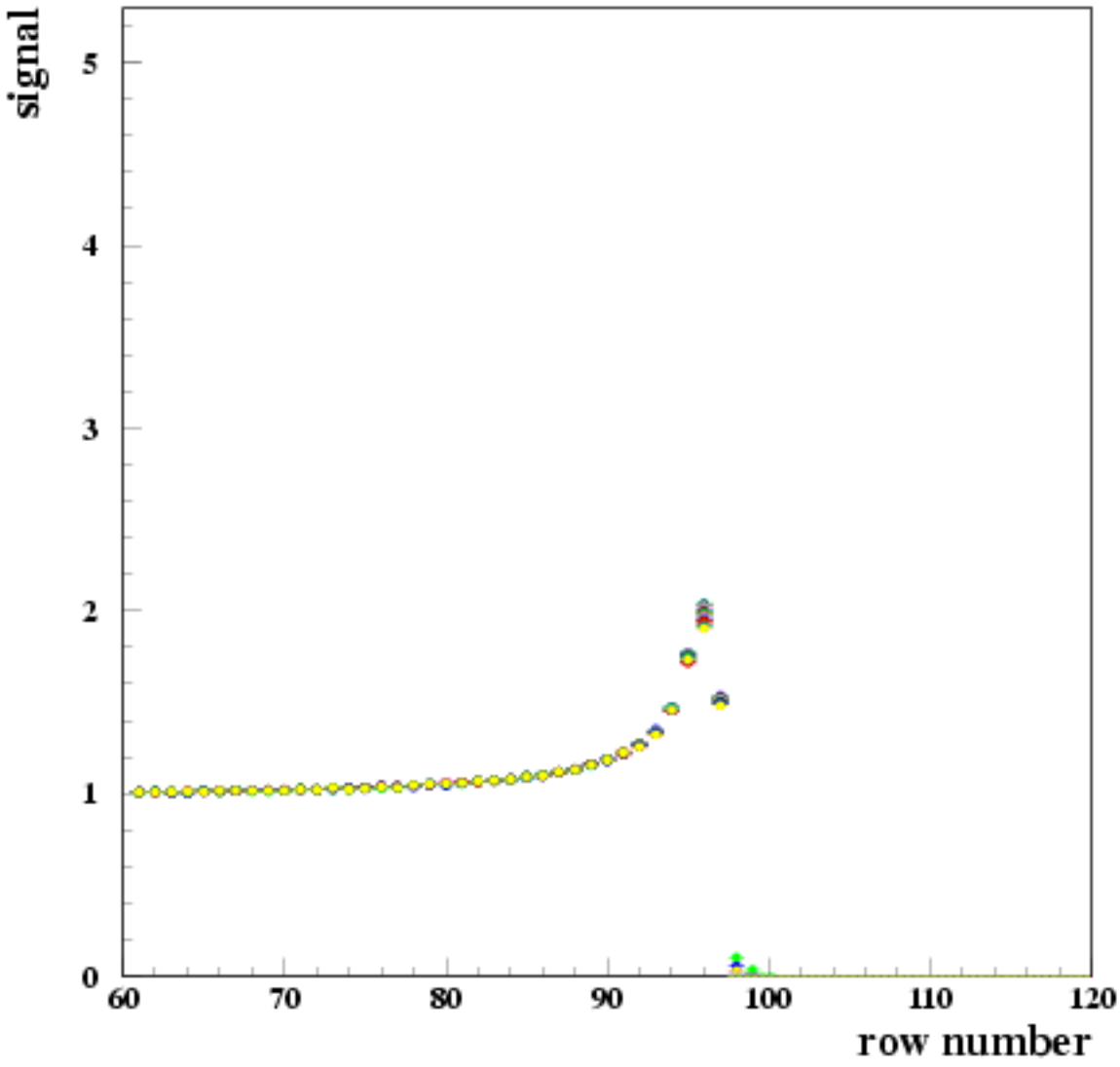

Figure 15: Transition between the parallel overscan in the right to the exposed area in the left. The different colors correspond to different values of V-.

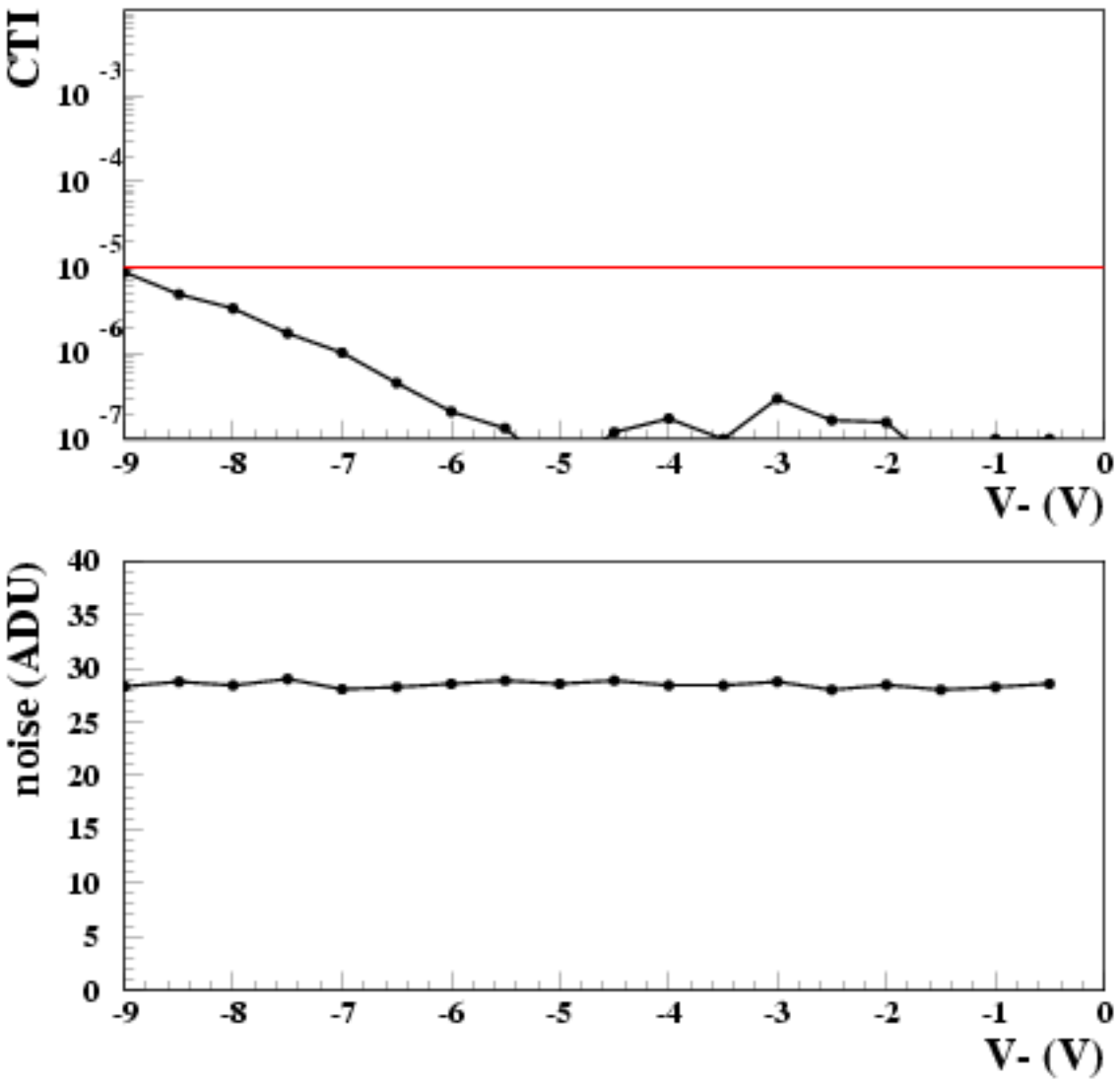

Figure 16: Top: Vertical CTI as a function of V-. Bottom: Measured noise as a function of V-.

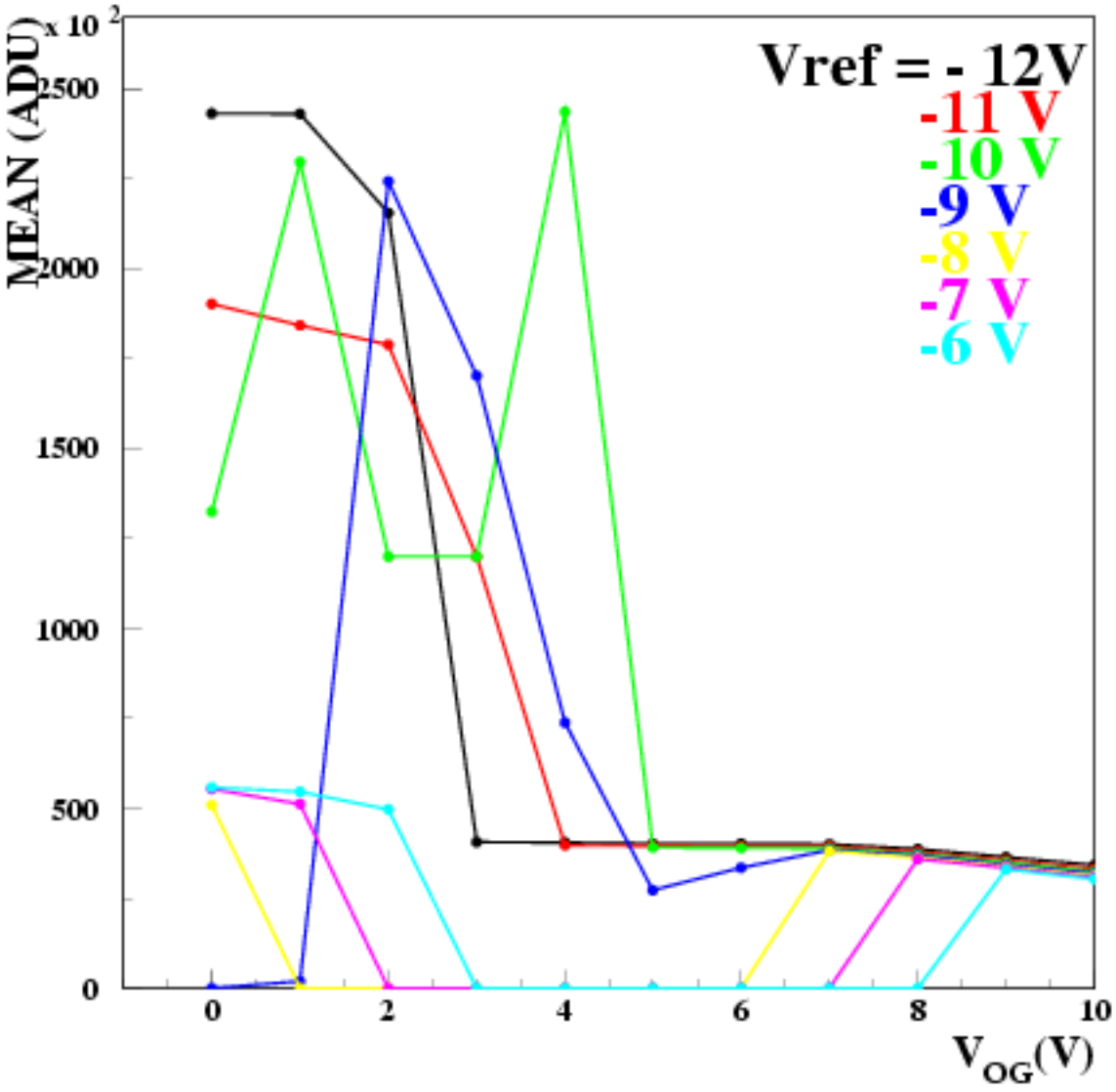

Figure 17: Mean in the overscan region as a function of Vog for different values of Vref. (RH amplifier)

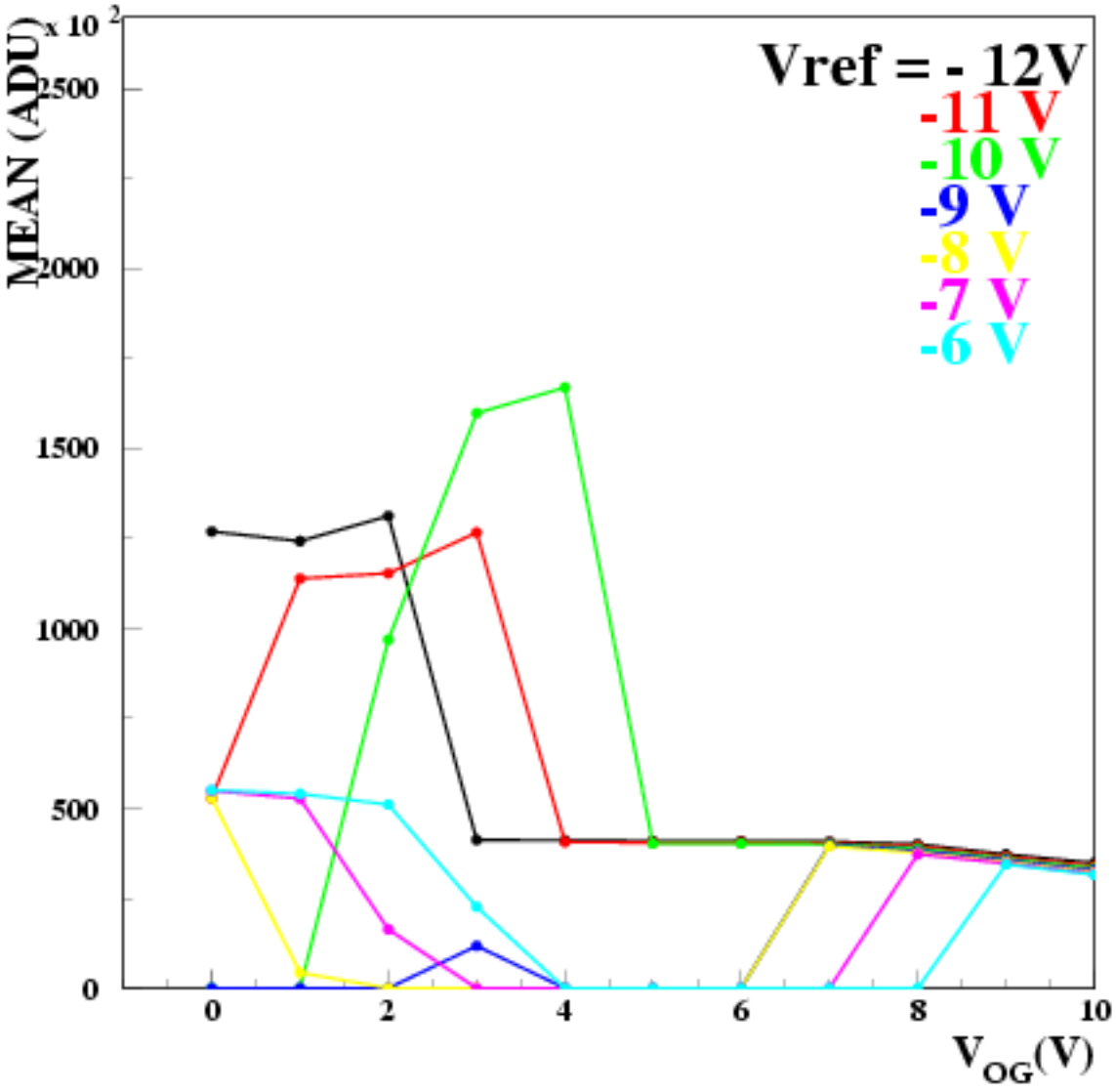

Figure 18: Mean in the overscan region as a function of Vog for different values of Vref. (LH amplifier)

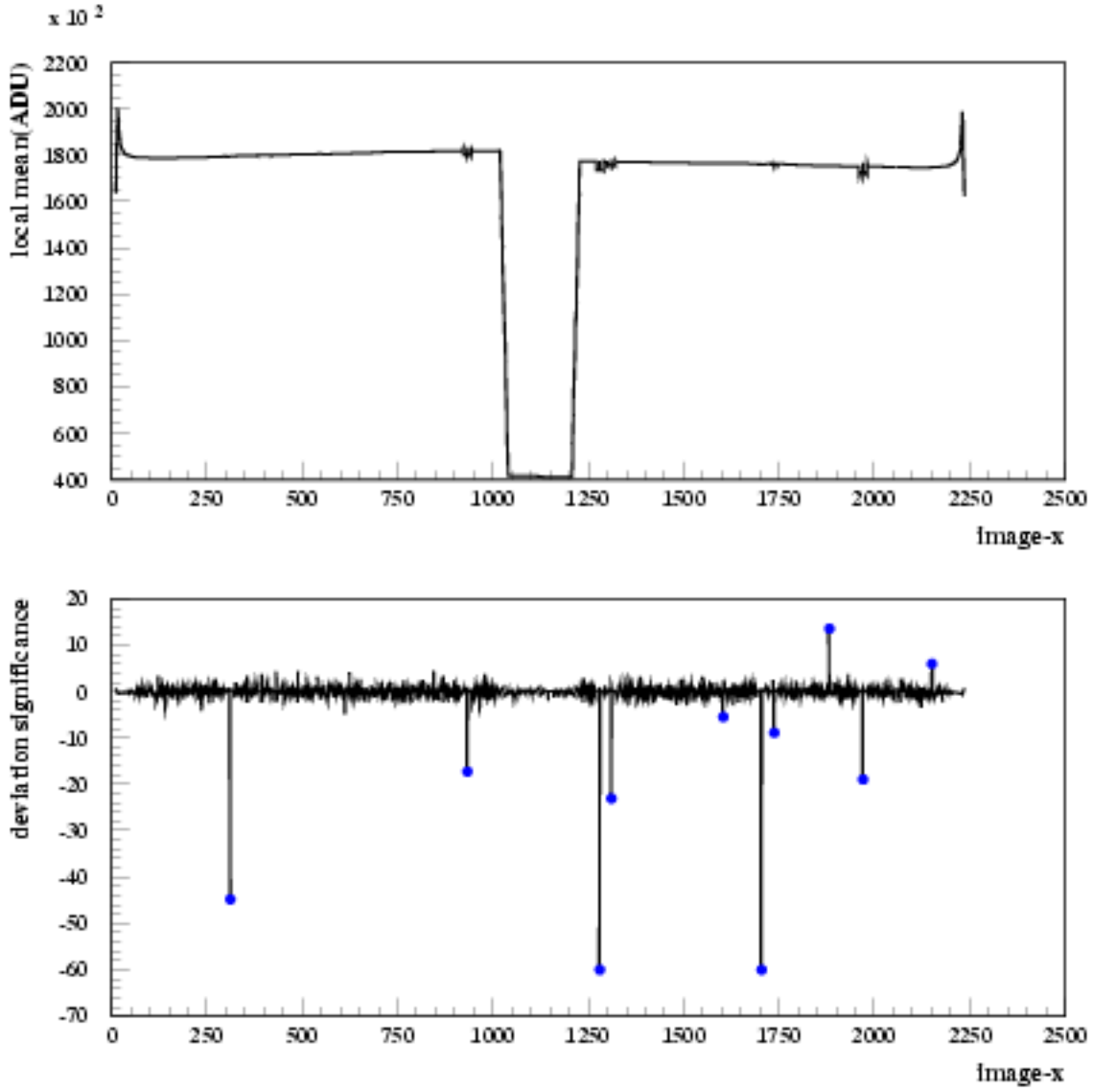

Figure 19: Top: 10 column average as a function of col for the complete CCD. Bottom: Deviation from the local average. The points in blue indicate more than 5 σ deviation.